A NEW NAIAD FROM NEW ZEALAND.

BY CHARLES T. SIMPSON.

Diplodon websteri Simpson.

Shell long, rhomboid, compressed or subcompressed, inequilateral; beaks subcompressed, pointed, their sculpture apparently a few irregular lachrymose nodules arranged in a somewhat radial pattern; surface with uneven growth lines and impressed rest marks, sculptured throughout with lachrymose nodules which are often V-shaped, those along the upper part of the low posterior ridge slightly knobbed; epidermis dark olive green, clouded with lighter green, rather dull; pseudo-cardinals small, subcompressed, granulose, two in each valve; laterals straight, two in the left valve, one in the right; muscle scars small, shallow and irregular; nacre bluish, lurid purple near and in the beak cavities, thicker in front.

Length 67, height 32, diam 14 mm.

Length 62, height 32, diam. 17 mm. *New Zealand.*

Specimens of the above were sent by Rev. William H. Webster, of Wauiku, New Zealand, to the U. S. National Museum. They proved to be a new species, apparently allied to the *Diplodon novæ-hollandiæ* Gray of Australia, but smaller, less inflated and less solid than that species. In *D. novæ-hollandiæ* the anterior third of the shell is almost destitute of nodules; in the present species the whole surface is covered with them. These resemble somewhat those found on the *Unio tuberculatus* of Barnes, but are less elevated. The exact locality was not given.

NEW AMERICAN LAND SHELLS.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

Most of the following species were discovered by Mr. Jas. H. Ferriss during a recent flying visit to the Southwest. I am indebted to Mr. G. H. Clapp for various suggestions regarding them; both Mr. Clapp and Mr. Ferriss agreeing with me that they are new.

Polygyra alabamensis n. sp.

Shell depressed, about like *P. vannostrandi* in general contour,

yellowish brown, glossy, finely rib-striate above and below; umbilicate. Spire low dome-shaped. Whorls about 6, *very closely coiled*, the last having the periphery situated high; a trifle deflexed in front. Aperture oblique, lunate; peristome white, narrowly reflexed, thickened within, the outer lip bearing a small, squarish tubercle, bent inward; basal lip bearing a marginal tubercle, abrupt on its outer, sloping or buttressed on its inner side. Parietal lamella short, erect, a trifle curved. Alt. 6, diam. $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Auburn, Alabama. Types no. 82556 A. N. S. P., collected by Carl F. Baker.

The aperture is exceedingly similar to that of *P. inflecta*, from which this species differs in the sculpture, closely coiled whorls and open umbilicus. *P. cragini* is more depressed, with fewer whorls. *P. vannostrandi* has differently proportioned teeth and less closely coiled whorls.

Polygyra texasensis n. sp.

Shell narrowly umbilicate, but the umbilicus rapidly enlarging at the last whorl, where it becomes more than one-fourth the diameter of the shell; depressed, light brown, glossy, lightly and rather distantly striate, usually with several coarse, strong wrinkles behind the lip. Spire low, convex. Whorls $5\frac{1}{4}$, slightly convex, slowly widening, the last abruptly descending in front, deeply and narrowly constricted behind the lip, convex beneath. Aperture small, oblique; peristome reflexed, thickened, the outer and basal lips each bearing a compressed tooth, parietal wall with a strong, erect V-shaped tooth which connects the ends of the lip, the upper branch of the V slender and low.

Alt. 5, diam. 13.5 mm.

Alt. 5, diam. 12.3 mm.

Colorado City, Mitchell Co., Texas. Types no. 83258, A. N. S. P., collected by J. H. Ferriss, 1902.

This species is clearly related to *P. texasiana* (Moricand), which occurs at the same locality, as well as throughout the greater part of Texas. It differs from *texasiana* in the larger size, with about the same number of whorls, the more regular increase of the whorls in width, and the proportionally wider umbilicus. In the great number of *P. texasiana* I have seen from many localities, none approach *P. texasensis*.

Sonorella granulatissima n. sp.

Shell depressed, in general shape much like *S. hachitana* and *S. rowelli;* narrowly umbilicate, the umbilicus between one-eighth and one-ninth the diameter of the shell; pale corneous-brown, becoming somewhat whitish around the umbilicus, with a conspicuous red-brown band above the periphery, and an inconspicuous, ill-defined, faint and wide one below the suture on the last whorl. Surface lustrous to the naked eye, but not glossy, under a strong lens seen to be *very densely and evenly granulose*, the granulation extending to the apex, but becoming more effaced on the base, subobsolete around the umbilicus, where some specimens show faint spiral lines. Spire very low. Whorls hardly $4\frac{1}{2}$, rather slowly widening at first, the last whorl very much wider, gradually and rather deeply descending in front, far below the periphery of the shell. Aperture very oblique, very shortly elliptical, almost circular, the peristome thin, narrowly expanded, the columellar margin dilated, ends approaching.

Alt. 10, diam. 19 mm.; oblique alt. apert. 9.7, width 11 mm.

Alt. 9.8, diam. 18 mm.; oblique alt. apert. 8.5, width 9.8 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona; collected by Mr. Jas. H. Ferriss.

The umbilicus is narrower than in *S. hachitana* and *S. rowelli*, and it differs from both in the dense granulation. It is a species of delicate beauty, evidently distinct from any form collected by Ashmun and others in the same region.

Sonorella rowelli Newc., originally described from Arizona, was taken by Mr. Ferriss at Sanford, and in the Patagonia Mts. Mr. Ashmun also brought the species from the latter locality, and Dr. Geo. H. Horn collected a specimen at Fort Grant, Arizona. It is much like *S. hachitana* in miniature.

Mr. Binney rejected *rowelli* from the U. S. list because he considered it identical with *Helix lohrii* of Gabb from near Moleje, Lower California; but the two species are clearly distinct, and there seems to be no sufficient reason to doubt the truth of the original statement that the type of *rowelli* was taken by Frick in Arizona.

Bulimulus dealbatus pasonis n. subsp.

Much more slender and smaller than any described form of *dealbatus, schiedeanus* or *mooreanus*, but larger and stouter than *B. durangoanus* v. Mart. Reddish-corneous, with opaque white streaks and mottling; smoothish. Whorls nearly 6, quite convex. Aper-

ture small, ovate, less than half the length of the shell, the ends of the lip approaching. Length 15, diam. 7.3, longest axis of aperture 6.5 mm.

El Paso, Texas. Types no. 83259, A. N. S. P., collected by Jas. H. Ferriss, 1902.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE MOLLUSCA OF THE CHICAGO AREA: Part II., The Gasteropoda. By Frank Collins Baker, Chicago Academy of Sciences. Bull. No. III, pt. II.

This handsome volume of 288 pages and 9 plates, which completes Mr. Baker's work on the Mollusca of the Chicago Area, will be a most welcome addition to the library of every American conchologist.

It has been for years a source of regret to all students of the American mollusca that so little attention has been given by our leading conchologists to the study of our fresh-water species. For more than thirty years practically nothing, except here and there a description of some supposed new form, has been published on this subject. The invaluable monographs published by the Smithsonian Institute have not only been out of print and scarcely attainable for years, but are quite out of date from a scientific standpoint. There is at present no work which gives the results of the material which has been accumulated in the public and private collections of this county, since the publication of those monographs, or embodies the modern ideas of classification. The land mollusks have apparently absorbed the attention of our working conchologists and the fluviatile forms have been almost totally ignored. The recent synopsis of the Naiades by Mr. Simpson has filled a long felt want, and placed that group in an enviable condition. The studies of Dr. Sterki are rapidly bringing the species of Sphærium and Pisidium out of their chaotic condition. Similar work upon the fresh-water univalves is one of the greatest needs of American Conchology to-day. Mr. Baker's book is an important advance in the right direction, and should be an incentive for others to undertake similar work in other states. It is the first publication in this county, which attempts to treat the fluviatile forms with the same detail and thoroughness, which has been given to the terrestrial species. Both the author and the